

SENATE BACKS U. S. IN INDUSTRIAL WAR

Pledges Support in Enforcement of Obedience to Constitution.

HOUSE DELAYS ACTION

Coal Strike Not Specifically Mentioned in Text of Resolution.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Senate passed today a concurrent resolution assuring the Administration of its support in meeting the present industrial emergency confronting the country and enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws.

Originally introduced by Senator Thomas (Col.), the resolution was considerably modified by the Senate before it passed. In its original form it was an assurance of support in the impending strike of coal miners. It was changed by eliminating the reference to that particular controversy and making it generally inclusive of "the present industrial emergency."

In its first form, too, the resolution was preceded by a series of recitals which convicted the United Mine Workers of America of arbitrarily refusing arbitration or the suspension of the strike pending arbitration. These "whereas" clauses were cut out after expressions of opposition by several Senators who insisted that it was unfair to issue a verdict of condemnation against the mine workers at this time. Likewise the resolution was limited in various ways so as to insure only strictly legal and constitutional methods of dealing with the situation.

Text of the Resolution.

In the form in which it passed, the resolution reads:

Whereas, the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order for the security of life and property and the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights is the first and paramount duty of the Government, and must be at all times vigorously and effectively safeguarded by the use of every means to that end;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that we hereby give the National Administration and all others in authority the assurance of our constant, continued and unqualified support in the use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to meet the present industrial emergency and in vindicating the majesty and power of the Government in enforcing obedience to and respect for the Constitution and the laws and in fully protecting every citizen in the exercise of his lawful rights and the observance of his lawful obligations.

On the motion of Senator Fall to lay the resolution on the table, the vote was 67 to 27, those voting aye being Fall, Fernald, France, McNary, Nelson and Norris.

On the adoption of the resolution by viva voce vote only Senator Fall voted in the negative.

When the resolution was called up Senator Borah wanted the preamble stricken out and asked to have inserted an assurance that measures for combating the strike would be confined to the constitutional powers of the Government. He said the preamble in its recital concluded the case against the miners on entirely inadequate evidence. Senator Thomas finally agreed that the title and the preamble should be stricken out.

Fears Pledge Is Too Broad.

Senator Brandegee (Conn.) feared the pledge of support to the Administration contained in the resolution might be too broad. He was willing to support it in all lawful measures to meet the situation, he said, but he did not want to give a blanket approval in advance.

"There is no need for us to give assurances that we will support the Government," said Senator Fall. "We are a part of the Government. If the purpose of this resolution is to give notice to offenders that it is all right. But unless Congress is going to be dissolved by order of the League of Nations Council there is no need for us to issue assurances that we will approve the enforcement of the law."

"The people have been demanding some legislation by Congress in protection of their interests in this emergency," said Senator Townsend. "The most we can do is to express our approval of the President's intention to prevent violation of law. I favor the resolution."

"There are some doubts," explained Mr. Townsend, "of the constitutional power to deal with such a situation. President Roosevelt appointed a commission to settle the great strike. I am anxious that the country should know

Congress is in sympathy with the President's purpose. To vote this resolution down would have a most unfortunate effect."

The threat is made to please the people of this country because of the controversy between the operators and the miners, declared Senator Williams (Miss.). The fact that November 1 was made the date for the strike proves that, from that date the entire country down to the middle South requires fuel to keep it warm.

"The time has come for the people to take a part. There should be public meetings and agreements of all classes of people not to furnish the necessities of life to the people of either side of this controversy if they refuse to arbitrate it. Let the people form some people's unions, let them go on strike against this situation."

Efforts in the House to take action similar to that in the Senate were blocked temporarily. Representative Sanford (N. Y.) objected to the request of Representative Kitchin (N. C.) that the resolution of Representative Connolly (Tex.) putting the House on record as endorsing the President's stand in the coal strike situation be considered immediately.

Republican Leader Mondell also expressed opposition to the passing of the resolution, although at the same time he again expressed his unqualified approval of the Administration's position. Mr. Mondell's position was that the House should not start the habit of approving or disapproving the action of the Executive.

OPERATORS TO MEET TO-DAY IN CLEVELAND

All Efforts Will Be Made to Halt Coal Price Jumps.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—It was announced today at the office of Thomas T. Brewster, head of the coal operators' scale committee, that a meeting of the executive committee of the coal operators of the central competitive field would be held in Cleveland to-morrow.

Mr. Brewster said that he had received no notification of any sort from Secretary of Labor Wilson relative to another meeting between the operators and miners, such as the telegram of John L. Lewis to Secretary Wilson indicated had been sent to the labor leader.

The operators will use all their power to prevent any individual among them from increasing the price of coal, according to a statement made by Mr. Brewster. He contended that so far attempts to boost the price of coal have been few.

After the withdrawal of the price control, the prices of the higher grades advanced slightly and the lower grades declined considerably, and the general average of prices is below those in effect at the time the price control was withdrawn, said Mr. Brewster. "The appointment of the fair price committee in the various States will have a restraining influence on prices."

Mr. Brewster made his statement in answer to information that the miners had charged that the operators had been permitted to increase coal prices, although the war time wage agreement was held to be still binding. He added: "I think that President Wilson's proposed proclamation placing a maximum price on coal will put a complete stop to any desire on the part of any individual to profiteer in coal."

When there was shown to Mr. Brewster the statement from Washington

relative to the Government officials endeavoring to obtain reports from coal operators regarding the announcement last night by Mr. Brewster that no attempt would be made to open the mines Saturday, he said: "We are going under the idea that the miners will obey the strike call. If they do the mines cannot operate because we will have no miners. I did not speak for non-union mines."

SAY A SIX HOUR DAY WON'T CUT OUTPUT

Miners Give Figures to Uphold Their Contention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Miners' union headquarters here was frankly interested

in the arrival to-morrow of C. H. Ames, assistant to the Attorney General in charge of suits brought under the trust and fuel and food control laws. The union leaders learned with apparent equanimity that there had been unusual activity among local agents of the Department of Justice, and professed faith that their every act had been under warrant of constitutional rights.

The union officers said no act of the organization would be allowed to work physical damage to the coal diggings. They pointed out that the strike order provided that local unions must allow sufficient "men to remain at work to insure the proper care and protection of all mining property in conformity with the provisions of the district agreements in the several fields."

Building fences against charges that the demand for a six hour working day was calculated to reduce production the

statisticians of the union assembled figures which they said proved that even the country's peak production of 495,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1913 was not the limit of the industry. They said this was due with the mines averaging only about 70 per cent of capacity and with the skilled working force reduced by 80,000 miners in the army and navy. Of a possible 312 working days in the year, they said western Pennsylvania miners average 250, Indiana 245, Illinois 225 and Ohio 224. The bulk of the bituminous tonnage came from those States.

Against this record they set figures for 1913 which they said showed that the mines had operated at not to exceed 50 per cent of the time. Despite this reduction in time, they said the 1913 production of the country up to October 15 was 770,000,000 tons, only 100,000,000 tons less than in the same period of

1913. They estimated that the mine workers would not average more than 150 working days in 1918 and suggested that a full force working steadily throughout the year can produce 800,000,000 tons if need be. They said the estimated needs of the country for 1920 were 850,000,000 tons.

"These figures show," said Ellis Sklaris, editor of the union's magazine, "that there are too many miners in the coal business for an eight hour day. The shorter day would distribute the work evenly throughout the year, and it would take only a short time to educate consumers to buy on the basis of steady rather than seasonal production."

Furthermore, eight hours may be short enough for men to work in the fresh air and sunlight, but it is too long a period for continuous labor in the dark under forced ventilation. Men

work themselves out quickly in darkness."

Increased wages are necessary, he said, because in 1918 Illinois mine workers of all classes averaged earnings of \$2,390.80. The last six months of 1917 showed average earnings of \$172.02, he said, indicating decreased earning power in the face of constantly mounting living costs. From January 1, 1918, to July 1, 1918, he said, the mine workers of the central competitive field had averaged yearly earnings of \$172.45.

SHIPS COAL IN HASTE IN HAMPTON ROADS

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

NOVEMBER, Va., Oct. 30.—Hoping to supply most of the 200 vessels awaiting coal in Hampton Roads before the

miners go on strike Saturday, the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Virginia railways to-day ran several extra trains from the West Virginia coal fields in to Norfolk and Newport News.

The Norfolk and Western alone brought in six trains of fifty cars each from the Pocahontas mines, while the Virginia had three with at least one and perhaps two due late to-night.

There were no indications of serious trouble at the mines, according to the information brought here by train. Last night there was a good natured celebration at the Pocahontas mines in which the miners were the performers. There was singing and dancing, but no attempt at disorder.

Men's House Jackets Special, \$8.75

In Tuxedo model, made of double-faced cloth, bound with flat silk braid. Good selection of colors.

Broadway

Saks & Company

at 34th Street

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Today and Saturday

A Most Exceptional Sale of Women's Fashionable Winter Coats At Very Special Prices

This is the most important offering of Women's Coats we have made this season—the most important offering, perhaps, we have made any season. There are about 2,500 Coats involved in the sale, and every one came right out of our regular stock. All that Saks style, Saks workmanship and Saks all-around excellence stands for is embodied in these Coats. Nothing has been reduced but the prices!



Model 1 is a beautiful Pom - Pom Coat with large collar of Sealine fur. Lined throughout and interlined. All wanted colors and sizes 34 to 48. Special \$25



Model 2 is a handsome Velour Coat with Sealine collar. Beautifully lined and interlined. Sizes 34 to 48. Special \$29.50

No. 3 \$39.50

Model 7 is a beautiful Silk Velour Du Nord Coat with luxurious collar and cuffs of Skunk Raccoon. Silk lined and interlined. Special \$89.50



No. 4—\$35

No. 7—\$89.50

Model 3—Beautiful Sports Coat of Arcadian Lamb with large collar of Opossum. Also many others in Baffin Seal and Wool Velour, fur-trimmed or strictly tailored. Sizes 34 to 48. Special \$39.50

Model 4—A rich, soft Velour Coat with luxurious Sealine fur collar. Lined throughout and warmly interlined. Also a fine collection of tailored models in Wool Velour, lined and interlined. Special \$35

Model 5 is a most exquisite Bolivia Cloth Coat trimmed with selected Sealine fur, silk lined and warmly interlined. Also many models in Salt's Peco Plush, in sizes 34 to 48. Special \$49.50

A Necessary Precaution

ON more than one occasion a patron for whom we have copied an Oriental Necklace, has made the mistake of wearing the original and putting the copy in the safe.

This has compelled us to use a different clasp on all copies, for the protection of our patrons.

Tecila
338 Fifth Avenue, New York
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

Saks CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THERE is not a make of clothing in America that can catch up with Saks-tailoring with three-league boots. We say so, our customers say so and our competitors say so—but not for publication.

Without exception, the finest tailoring in America

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Fashion's Latest Caprice—

"Crescent" Mesh Bags

in green gold finish as pictured

At \$49.50

One of the most exquisite mesh bags ever created—and certainly the best value ever seen in New York.

Made of a finely woven Baby Mesh in green gold finish, the overflounce in a rich lace effect giving it a decided individuality.

The frame is richly etched, and the clasps are studded with colored stones. Pictured. Main Floor.



Your Binner Corset

is being demonstrated at Saks Today

Miss Burleigh, expert corsetiere, is now demonstrating the new Binner Corsets. Her advice to you will prove very valuable in the proper selection of a Corset.

We are showing all the new Binner Models for both women and misses, at prices much below those which the manufacturers have announced to be effective after November 15.

Our prices are now:

\$6 to \$27.50 Third Floor.

Pumps—Smart and Exclusive

With the New Baby Louis XV. Heel

On Sale Today

At \$8.50



Graceful, beautifully proportioned Pumps, the most distinctive created for the present season, at much below actual value.

Made of Patent Leather and a fine grade of Gun Metal Calfskin, with the sensible Baby Louis XV. heel and hand-turned soles.

Also at \$8.50—A very distinctive Pump in Patent Leather or Black Glazed Kidskin, with regulation Louis XV. heel and hand-turned soles. Second Floor.



Women's 14-Karat Gold Watches at \$28.50

One of the most reliable timepieces made. Fitted with 15-jeweled movement in exquisitely engraved 14-karat solid gold case. Illustrated.

Main Floor.